What about the interior of the 1860 City Hall? We know that the vaults that extend through both stories of the two-story wing were not in the 1860 building. This we know because these vaults, for the safekeeping of the records of the mayor, the city treasurer and the city engineer, were installed by George H. Tryon. In April 1894, Tryon's workmen began digging the foundation for these vaults, which cost $2,000 to install. On September 4, 1894, the bid of $970 by the Fenton Metallic Manufacturing Company to equip these vaults with steel cases was accepted by the city's legislators, and the steel file cases were installed shortly thereafter.

The following changes to the 1860 building were also made in 1894: (1) the main hallway on the second floor was narrowed eight feet; (2) a stairway was eliminated and replaced by an entrance to the station house; (3) the city engineer's office was divided by a partition; and (4) the court room was replastered. During this remodeling, the city treasurer moved, on April 3, 1894, from his office in the 1860 building to the first story tower room in the 1892-1894 building. We can visualize what the 1860 City Hall looked like, then, by imagining the present two-story wing of Carbondale City Hall minus the interior and exterior modifications described above, that were carried out in 1894 by George H. Tryon, in accordance with Truman I. Lacey's plan for the new building.

The 1860 City Hall served as the seat of the executive and legislative branches of the city government from 1860 to 1894. It was in this building, too, that the Mayor's Court sat from 1860 to December 31, 1875, when it was dissolved. Various rooms in this building, in addition, served as the town meeting hall, concert hall and public lecture hall. Important local societies and clubs (the Lackawanna Club, the Lackawanna Medical Society) also held their meetings in this 1860 building.